

The Daily Gazetteer.

FRIDAY, JULY 29 1737.

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Continuation of the Memoirs of WILLIAM CECIL, Lord BURLEIGH.



HE Duke of Somerset once removed, Dudley Duke of Northumberland had the chief, I may say the sole, Direction of Affairs of State. He was a Man of great Abilities, as well as great Vices; and, particularly, excelled in the Art of Dissimulation, which he exercised in almost all the parts of his Life. He managed the Popish Party Time, by keeping up a strict Friendship with the Chiefs; but when he found them of no farther use, he declared himself openly for the Reformed Religion, and possessed the young King with a strong sense of his Zeal for Religion. The Duke of Suffolk drew to his Interest by Intermarriage with his Nephew; other Men of high Quality he engaged by their Ambition; and not a few he constrained to serve his Purposes by the Terror of his Power. The Lord Paget, who was too much in the Interest of the Royal Family to be well with this great Duke, too honest a Man to put on any feigned Submission, felt the Weight of his Wrath; for he was imprisoned in the Tower, under colour of his being concerned with the Duke of Somerset in his Conspiracy. After the Execution of that unfortunate Nobleman, Lord Paget, with all the Marks of Disgrace, was stripped of the Order of the Garter, removed from his Places, and grievously fined; under Colour of the Misdemeanours in his Office of Chancellor of the Duchy; he being never called in question for illicitly framing an Entertainment for certain eminent Personages, in Order to the Taking off their Heads, for which the Duke of Somerset had suffered, and for which the People rightly judged Paget would have died also, if there had been Truth, or Colour of Truth in the Report. He was, therefore, beheld with Pity and Esteem, and gained more by the Loss of Honour, than many did by the Titles they received about this Time. (a) Sir William Cecil and he were intimate Friends; and as the Wariness of the former preserved him still in Office, so it afforded him frequent Opportunities of serving the latter, particularly in procuring the Mitigation of his Fine, which from 40000 was reduced to Four Thousand Pounds. (b) What little was worthily done in the Remainder of that short Reign, was chiefly owing to our Statesman. A Commission was granted for compiling a new Body of Ecclesiastical Laws: The Number of the Commissioners was Thirty-two; 8 Bishops, 8 Divines, 8 Civilians, among whom the Secretaries Petre and Cecil were the First, and 8 Common Lawyers. Sir John Hayward tells us, that this Scheme took no Effect, for neither the Number of the Commissioners, being many, nor the Quality of them, being Persons both in great Offices, and divers far remote, could afford Meetings for so great a Business: Also the Difference both of Professions and of Ends, did of Necessity raise much Difference in Judgment. (c) I have noted this Passage to justify a former Censure of this Historian. It is certain, notwithstanding all he says, and his grave, political Reflections, the Work was finished, and a complete Body of Ecclesiastical Laws drawn up; which, in the Year 1571. was published under the Title of *Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum*, with a copious Preface by John Fox. There were also Designs at this Time set on foot, for the Payment of the King's Debts, and for the Regulation of the Revenue of the Crown. That Sir William Cecil had a principal Concern in these, appears from an Account of all the King's Debts, found in his own Hand, among his Papers. (d) There were also some Projects for the Benefit of Trade, by settling Two grand Markets; the one at Southampton, the other at Hull; examining which Projects, and in settling of Rules for the better transacting Business in Council, Sir

William had a large Concern. I have insisted the more fully on these Heads, that it might appear on what Maxims this Statesman set out, and how worthily he behaved in the worst of Times; lest it should be surmised, that the Fortune of the famous Elizabeth had borne up her Minister's Reputation, and that he owed his Fame rather to his Mistress's Felicity than to any high Parts of his own.

We come now to the last, and, indeed, the most remarkable Transaction of King Edward's Life, The Disposition of the Crown of England, which he transferred from his Sisters Mary and Elizabeth, to the Lady Jane Gray, Eldest Daughter of Frances Duchess of Suffolk, the Eldest Daughter of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, by Mary Second Sister to King Henry VIII. which Lady Jane Gray, was lately married to the Lord Guilford Dudley, Fourth Son to the Duke of Northumberland. The Motives inducing the King to this strange Deed, were briefly these: The Fear of having the Protestant Religion subverted by his Sister Mary, and the Apprehension that the setting her Title aside would have little Colour of Justice; it being grounded only on her Illegitimacy declared by Law, if his Sister Elizabeth was not set aside also, who was alike reputed illegitimate. The Duke of Northumberland was the Author of this Scheme, and his Intention was plainly to transfer the Royal Power immediately to himself, and the Crown to his Grandchildren by the Lady Jane. His outward Pretence was Zeal for the Reformed Religion, which gained mightily on the King, and was wonderfully strengthened by the excellent Conduct, great Learning, and unfeigned Piety of the young Lady he designed his Successor. Sir John Hayward says, that the Duke, in bringing this Contrivance to bear, made use of the Lord Chief Justice Montagu, and Secretary Cecil, who drew the Letters Patent, the former furnishing Reasons of Law, the latter of State: (e) Which Assertion of his is as false as any Thing can be; that Disposition being opposed openly by none but Montagu and Cecil, who acted at the utmost Peril of their Lives and Fortunes. As to the Lord Chief Justice Montagu's Behaviour, which was wonderfully upright, I must refer my Readers to Strype's Notes on Hayward's History. (f) As to the Secretary's Conduct, I am bound to justify it here.

He was so far from furnishing Reasons of State to colour this illegal and unreasonable Action, whereby not only the Princesses, and all the Descendants of Margaret Queen of Scotland, but even Frances Duchess of Suffolk, the Lady Jane's own Mother, were excluded from the Succession, that he was not let into the Secret, while it remained a Secret, by the Duke, tho' he penetrated it by the Help of a Friend; upon which he grew so uneasy, that he caused his Money, Plate, and Writings, to be removed out of his House in Town, the Court being then at Greenwich. As the Design advanced, he was still more and more terrified, going armed, which he was not wont to do, and once laying out Books, and certain other Things, at Night, upon a Supposition that he should be next Day made Prisoner. When the Judges were called for, and the King himself declared what Sort of an Instrument he would have drawn, they were of Opinion, that it was High Treason for them to set Pen to Paper on such an Occasion. Sir William Cecil was extremely well pleased with their Resolution; but he declared his Discontent to those whom he could confide in, when the Judges, terrified by the Duke of Northumberland's Threats, inclined to do what they were commanded, conceiving they might screen themselves by procuring Pardons. Afterwards, when the Instrument was drawn, and He, as a Privy-Counsellor, called to sign it, he refused to do it; tho' afterwards, at the King's earnest Entreaty, he subscribed as a Witness to the King's signing it. The Duke of Northumberland giving a milder Attention to the Reasons he offered for not Signing, than he expected, and treating him with more Civility afterwards than he hoped for. What Opinion he had of the then State of Affairs, will appear from the following Note in his Diary, written the Day after the King's Death; viz Die Julij, 1553, Libertatem adeptus

sum Morte Regis, & ex misero Aulico factus sum Liber, & mei Juris. This seems to have been one of the few Mistakes committed by this great Man; for he was far from getting out of Court, or being left at Liberty, on this great Change.

THE first thing the Duke of Northumberland did, was to think of a Proclamation, declaring both the Title and Succession of his Daughter Jane, which it is true Sir William was commanded to draw; but he avoided it, and pretending it required a skillful Lawyer, transferred it to the Attorney and Solicitor General. Accordingly the Attorney drew one; but it proved so long and so perplexed, that it was referred to Throgmorton to shorten and improve it; and as he altered it, it was published. Sir William likewise refused to pen a Letter in Justification of Jane's Title, wherein Mary was styled a Bastard, which when nobody else would do, the Duke wrote it himself. About this Time also Sir William Cecil, by the Advice of Mr. WALPOLE and some other Friends, conveyed all his Lands to his eldest Son Thomas, and began to consult privately how to get out of the Tower, wherein at this Time, all the Privy Counsellors were kept by the Duke; and having opened his Scheme to the Lord Arundel, after the Duke of Northumberland marched into Cambridge-shire, that Lord accomplished it, and procured the Duke of Suffolk's Leave to assemble the Privy Council at the Earl of Pembroke's House, called Baynard's Castle, where they immediately declared for Queen Mary; Arundel and Paget setting out that Night to pay their Obedience to her, and were followed by Sir William Cecil, who notwithstanding the Insinuations of his Enemies, at which the Queen only smiled, met with a very gracious Reception. These Insinuations were, that the Secretary had raised some Horse against her; whereas the Queen well knew, that at his great Peril, they were raised for her Service. (g) Indeed such was the Loyalty of this Gentleman, that it would bear no Aspersions; for his Regard for the Royal Family was so well known and attested, that tho' he was accused to all the Princes under whom he lived, they not only discredited his Enemies, but refused to hear them. Poor Chief Justice Montagu sent his Son and 20 Horse to assist the Queen, which did not however hinder his being committed as soon as she came to London; but as she was a Princess naturally merciful, especially in Matters which regarded herself, he was quickly set at Liberty.

SUCH was the Opening of this New Reign, in which Sir William took Care to procure himself a general Pardon. This the Queen readily granted him, and if he would have changed his Religion, he might have continued in his Office of Secretary of State. Rapin relates this somewhat oddly, for after having reported thus much in his History, he is pleased to say, 'He was nevertheless exposed to no Persecution on account of his Religion; whether his artful Behaviour gave no Advantages against him, or his particular Merit procured him a Distinction above all other Protestants. (h)' As to the Artfulness of his Behaviour, it will best appear from the Answer he gave to those honourable Persons, who by Command of the Queen, commended with him on this Subject, to whom he declared, That he thought himself bound to serve God first, and next the Queen; but if her Service should put him out of God's Service, he hoped her Majesty would give him Leave to chuse an everlasting rather than a momentary Service; and as for the Queen, she had been his so gracious Lady, that he would ever serve and pray for her in his Heart, and with his Body and Goods be as ready to serve in her Defence, as any of her Loyal Subjects, so she would please to grant him Leave to use his Conscience to himself, and serve her at large as a private Man, which he chose rather than to be her greatest Counsellor. (i) The Queen took him at his Word, and this was all the Art Sir William used to procure Liberty of Conscience for himself, unless we should call it Art, that he behaved himself with much Prudence and Circumspection afterwards.

(g) Strype's Annals, Vol. I. p. 347.

(h) Vol. II. p. 62.

(i) Peck's Desiderata Curiosa, Vol. I. p. 12.

(a) Hayward, Burnet, Rapin, &c.

(b) Hayward's Life of King Edward, p. 319.

(c) Hayward, p. 317.

(d) Vide Strype's Notes on Hayward.

(e) Hayward, p. 325.

(f) In the Page before-mentioned.



WE are inform'd by Advices from the Danube of the 3d Instant, that the Russians are so surrounded by the Turks and Tartars, that they cannot possibly get off without a Battle.

Mean time an Express from the Russian Army has brought Advices by Letters of the 1st O. S. from Belgrade, that the Army is so well posted near Ozakow, that 'tis thought the Turks will not hazard a Battle for its Relief.

'Tis said that General Laszky has not only taken the Forts of Tama, after having defeated the Troops that opposed him; but has actually besieged Gianniskale, another Fort on the Black Sea.

Letters of the 13th ult. from Petersburg say, the Turkish Admiral Coggia having ventur'd with his Fleet to the Mouth of the Don, where is a Fortification that covers the Russian Fleet near Asoph, was obliged to sheer off by the Fire of the Mulcovite Prahm.

Advices from Vienna say, that the Imperial Army has pass'd the River Morave, and is encamp'd betwixt Widdin and Nissa, in each of which Places the Turks are said to have 6000 Men in Garrison; and that there's a Gang of Highwaymen in Austria, consisting of about 300, who so infect the Roads, that there's scarce any Travelling with Security.

Those from Paris add, that a famous Operator for the Teeth is setting out from thence for Petersburg, to cure the Czarina of a Disorder in her Gums, and that he has 30000 Livres in Hand for his Travelling Charges.

There's News from Persia, by the Way of Paris, that Thomas Kouli Kan for restoring the Peace and Tranquillity of that Kingdom, has preferred the Chief of the Malecontents to Posts in the Army, and is march'd with his Forces to assist the Turks against the Czarina, and thereby to fulfil the Engagements he enter'd into by the Offensive and Defensive Alliance he made with the Grand Signior.

They write from Florence, that on the 1st Instant when the Prince de Craon took Possession of the Great Duchy, in the Name of the Duke of Lorraine, the Envoys of Naples and Spain went to the Council of the Regency, and enter'd their Protests.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, July 21. Last Tuesday Archibald M'Aulay, Esq; Conservator of the Scots Privileges at Campvere, was unanimously elected Lord Provost of this Burgh, in the room of Alexander Wilson, Esq; The Election of a Member of Parliament to represent the Shire of Edinburgh, in the room of the Lord Arncliffe, is fix'd to Thursday the 4th of August next.

This Day Mr. Duncan Forbes of Culloden, late Lord Advocate, will take his Seat as Lord President of the Session.

Yesterday the Lords of Justiciary determin'd the Relevancy in the Criminal Process against Caldwell for robbing the Glasgow Mail, and wounding the Post Boy, of which Wounds he died soon after, finding the Crime punishable by Death, and appointed Monday next for taking the Proof.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Canterbury, July 27. On Saturday Night were committed to our Gaol, Benjamin Reader about 20 Years of Age, and Daniel Plummer about 18; being charged with breaking open the Cellar Window of Mr. William Gray, getting into his Shop, and taking from thence in Money about 17 s. which after a long Examination they confess'd. They have also confess'd their robbing several other Shops.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, July 27. Wind N. E. The outward bound Ships are all under Sail. Remains in the Downs the Arabian, Pullam, from Hamburg. Just arrived the Nottingham, Ogilvie, from St. Christopher's, and the Abraham, Lawson, from South Barbary.

Gravesend, July 27. Arrived the Britannia, Hatten, and the George and Mary, Wood, from Jamaica; the August, Brooks, from Virginia; the Caesar, Dewar, from St. Christopher's; the Chesterfield, Moody, from Malaga; the Griffin, Nichols, from Genoa; and the Sprouting, Rowning, from Riga.

LONDON.

Yesterday Sir George Champion, Knight and Alderman, was, by a very great Majority, chosen Sheriff of this City and County of Middlesex for the Year ensuing, in the Room of John Marlow, Esq; who paid the usual Fine into the Chamber of London.

A Court of Common-Council was afterwards held, when it was agreed, that in Consideration of the said

Fine, Mr. Marlow should be for ever excused serving the said Office, unless he should become an Alderman of this City.

The Lease of the several Markets belonging to this City expiring at Michaelmas next, the following Aldermen and Commoners were appointed a Committee for letting the said Markets, and completing the new one at Fleet-Ditch; viz.

The Lord Mayor, Mr. Deputy Danie, Sir John Williams, Mr. Robert Evans, Mr. Alderman Perry, Mr. George Groves, Mr. Alderman Cater, Mr. Henry Seale, Mr. Alderman Hankey, Mr. William Cooper, Mr. Alderman Westley, Mr. Richard Romman, Mr. Deputy Snart, Mr. John Lloyd, Mr. Deputy Ayliffe, Mr. Charles Corderoy, Mr. Deputy Sandford, Mr. Robert Fawdery.

The Mansion-House for the Lord-Mayors for the Time being, is to be built according to a Plan of Mr. Dance, at Stocks-Market; for which Purpose the said Market will be shut up from Michaelmas-Day next, at which Time the Market at Fleet-ditch will be opened, the Shops in which the Tenants are to have for Six Months, without paying any Rent.

His Majesty has been pleas'd to grant to the Rev. Retben Clark, D.D. the Archdeaconry of Essex, and on Saturday last the Grant pass'd the Great Seal accordingly.

Sir Charles Dalton, Kt. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, has appointed Mr. Thomas Ward of Angel Court, Windmill-street, to be one of the Door-Keepers to the House of Peers, in the room of Mr. Nicholas Watty lately deceased.

On Tuesday Morning died at his House at Cottenham the Rev. Dr. Charles Fleetwood, Archdeacon of Cornwall, Prebendary of Ely, and Rector of Cottenham in Cambridgeshire; the only Son of the late Learned Bishop Fleetwood: The Prebend and Rectory are in the Gift of the Lord Bishop of Ely.

Last Saturday Mr. Frederick Keller was admitted into a Fellowship of Jesus College in Cambridge, void by the Resignation of Henry Dawson, Doctor of Laws.

Last Sunday died, at his House at Christ-Church in the County of Suffolk, Daniel Darcy, Esq; a Gentleman possessed of a plentiful Estate, and one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County.

The same Day Major Leighton kiss'd His Majesty's Hand, on his being appointed Lieutenant-Colonel to the Regiment of Horse, commanded by Lieutenant-General Evans.

Yesterday Henry Drax, Esq; Member of Parliament for Wareham in the County of Dorset, kiss'd his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's Hand, on his being appointed Steward of all his Royal Highness's Manors in the said County.

We hear that Brigadier-General Handasyde, will succeed to the Government of South-Carolina, in the Room of the late Governor Johnston, deceased.

Last Wednesday died, at his House near Watford in Hertfordshire, Samuel Lee, Esq; who for many Years was One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County.

Casualties, Christnings, and Burials last Week.

Drowned 7, 1 buried at St. Andrew by the Wardrobe, 1 at St. John in Southwark, 1 at St. Ann in Middlesex, 1 at St. John at Wapping, 2 at St. Paul at Shadwell, and 1 at St. George Hanover Square. Excessive Drinking 1. Hang'd himself (being Lunatick) buried at Christ Church in Middlesex 1.

Christned } Males 156 } Buried } Males 249
 } Females 144 } } Females 276
 } In all 300 } } In all 525

Increased in the Burials this Week 61.

Whereof have died,

Under 2 Years of Age 229 } Forty and Fifty 49
Between 2 and 5 54 } Fifty and Sixty 31
Five and Ten 25 } Sixty and Seventy 20
Ten and Twenty 24 } Seventy and Eighty 21
Twenty and Thirty 23 } Eighty and Ninety 11
Thirty and Forty 38 } Ninety and a Hundred 0

High Water this Day } Morning } Evening
at London Bridge. } 1 04 } 1 31

Bank Stock 143 5-8ths. India 174 3-4ths. South Sea 103. Old Annuity 110 1-4th New ditto, 110. Three per Cent. 105 1-4th to 3-8ths. Emperor's Loan 112 5 8ths. Royal Assurance 108 1-half. London Assurance 14 3-4ths to 5-8ths. African 14. New India Bonds 61. 17 s. Prem. Old ditto 61. 15 s. to 16 s. Prem. South Sea ditto 41. 8 s. to 10 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 31. 7 s. 6 d. to 10 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1 to 5 Prem. English Copper 21. 12 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 8 1-4th per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent ditto 3 per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 122. Lottery Tickets 91. 17 s.

This Day is Published, (Price Six Pence, or Two Guineas per Hundred, to who give them away)

THE Nature and Necessity of Our Birth in Christ Jesus, in order to Salvation. SERMON preach'd in the Church of St. Mary's Radcliffe, Bristol.

By GEORGE WHITEFIELD, A. M. of Pembroke College, Oxford.

Published at the Request of several of the Hearers. Printed for C. RIVINGTON in St. Paul's Church-yard, and T. COOPER in Pater-noster-Row; and sold by Messrs. HARRISON, Sen. and Jun. in Gloucester; Mr. WILSON, in Bristol; Mr. LEAKE in Bath.

For Sale by the Candle.

On Wednesday the 10th of August, 1757, at 12 o'clock at Noon, Coffee-House in Lombard-street at 12 o'clock at Noon.



THE Ship FITZWALLER with 6 Carriage Guns, lately arrived from the West Indies, about 10 Years Old; Square Stern'd, For built, and sheathed, but made free, then 200 Tons more or less, with considerable Dimensions, now lying at Stairs, Ratcliff.

WILLIAM GLOVER, Commander. Inventories to be seen on board the said Ship, and at the Place of Sale. To be sold by ABRAHAM COLEMAN, Legal Living in Mincing-Lane.

For the Use of SCHOOLS.

This Day is published, Price 1 s. 6 d. in Sheep, and 2 s. in Calf.

THE Geography of Children: A short and easy Method of Teaching or Learning Geography. Whereby even Children may in a short Time know the Use of Maps, and all the considerable Countries of the World, their Boundaries, Extent, Division, Islands, Rivers, Lakes, chief Cities, Government, and Religion. Divided into Lessons, by way of Question and Answer. With a small neat Map of the World prefix'd, and also a List of the Maps necessary for Children.

Translated from the French of Abbot Lenglet DuRoi, just published in Paris; with the Addition of a more particular Account of Great Britain and Ireland.

Printed for Edward Littleton, at the Mitre over against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street; and John Hawkins at the Falcon near the Chapter-House in St. Paul's Church-yard.

MALDON RACES, 1757.

ON the last Day of August next, will be run on Porman Marsh at Maldon, in Essex, a Purse of 20 Guineas, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding; each Horse to carry 10 Stone, to run four Times round the Course at a Heat; and that Horse, &c. which brings two Heats, shall save his Distance the Third, wins the Purse. Each Horse to be shewn, and enter'd before one of the Bailiffs, or Aldermen of the said Town, at the King's Head Inn a Week before Running; to pay a Guinea Entrance, and to be kept in Maldon till the Time of Running.

On the Day following, at the same Place, will be run for a Purse of 10 Guineas, by Galloways 14 Hands high, to carry 9 Stone, and all under to be allowed Weight for Inches, to run four Times round the Course at a Heat; and that Galloway which brings two Heats, and saves his Distance the Third, wins the Purse. The Galloways to be shewn, enter'd and kept as above, and to pay Half a Guinea Entrance. Any Horse, &c. may enter at the Post on the Days of Running, paying double Entrance Money; and the Second Best Horse, &c. for either Purse, that saves his Distance, shall have his Stakes; but if distanced, shall be dispos'd of as the Bailiffs think fit.

Besides the Purse, a Saddle of Two Guineas Value will be run for each Day. No less than Three to start for either Purse or Saddle; and all Disputes arising relating to the Races, to be decided by the Bailiffs, or whomsoever they appoint.

The only true Specifick Tincture

For the TOOTH-ACH, and all Disorders of the TEETH and GUMS whatever, which has procur'd universal Satisfaction to the Nobility and Gentry for above Twenty Years past, by its vastly exceeding all other Things, and formerly invented or lately contriv'd for these Purposes.

SINCE one Drop of it gives instant and infallible Ease in the most tormenting Pain, without any other will, and not only takes it away in a Moment, but absolutely cures the TOOTH-ACH, so as certainly to prevent its Return.

At only once using it makes the foulest Teeth most beautiful white, assuredly fastens those that are loose, and infallibly preserves the Teeth from growing rotten, and those a little decay'd, from becoming worse: It perfectly cures the Scurvy of the Gums, causing them to grow up to the Teeth again to the mitigation, and also occasions a Sweet Breath.

It is neither disagreeable to the Smell or Taste, but effectually preserves the Teeth and Gums from all Manner of Foulness, Corruption, and Putrefaction, keeps them sound, good, and in most beautiful Order, and may be depended upon to preserve the Character here given of it, literally, and in every Respect.

As Persons innumerable have experie'd, But these inimitable Qualities, and solely inherent Virtues, by which it has justly gain'd such a universal and unequalled great character, have occasion'd, as usual in such cases, various frequent Endeavours to mimic it, some under the same Name, and in the very Words of this Advertisement, and others under other Names; be care'd, therefore, to have the right, which may be infallibly relied upon, and which is to be had only by the Author's Appointment, of the Gentlewoman, at the Blue-Puffs, in Haydon-Yard, in the Minories, London, at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with Directions.

Good Allowance to those who take Quantities for Exportation.